REMARKS

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with the foregoing, no claim has been amended, added or cancelled. Claims 1-19 are pending and under consideration. Claims 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18 and 19 are independent claims.

Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER:

Claims 16 and 17 are objected to but are indicated as allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicants will hold the rewriting of these claims in abeyance until the arguments presented herein have been considered. Claims 1-9, 14, 12 and 19 are allowed.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC 102 & 103:

Claims 10, 13, 15 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by US Pat. No. 7,161,897 to Davies et al ("Davies"). Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Davies in view of US Pat. No. 7,245,640 to Kwiatkowski ("Kwiatkowski"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the following reasons.

Independent claim 10 recites at least the following features:

> storing, according to a predetermined dynamic routing protocol,
> link state information of a router, which has a domain name service
> server in a network subnet to which the router belongs, in a link
> state advertisement of the router

Davies fails to suggest or disclose at least all of the above-recited features. In fact, Davies fails to even describe "a link state advertisement of the router," let alone all of the above-recited features.

The Office Action asserts that Davies describes "a link state advertisement of the router" at col. 2, lines 45-48. Applicants respectfully disagree. The portion of Davies cited in the Office Action states:

> "Consequently, each routing domain only has to advertise the
> prefix of the each domain to peers of the each domain through
> routing protocols" (col. 2, lines 45-48).

Davies is directed to "a communications protocol having a dynamic address variation facility" (col. 5, lines 25-27). The cited portion of Davies is directed to an administrative routing

domain advertising the prefix of its domain to peers. This is completely different than a "link state advertisement of [a] router" as claimed above. A link state advertisement is generally understood by one skilled in the art to mean "information that describes topologies and link states of local links and the exchange of the topologies and link states with other routers" as described in par. [0005] of the present application. Accordingly, Davies fails to suggest or disclose at least all of the above-recited features.

Independent claim 10 further recites at least the following features:

> transmitting the link state information of the router having the
> domain name service server in the router subnet, and stored in the
> link state advertisement, to all routers within an autonomous
> system to which the router belongs, through a flooding procedure
> of the predetermined dynamic routing protocol

Davies fails to suggest or disclose at least all of the above-claimed features.

The Office Action asserts that Davies illustrates and describes the above-claimed features at col. 2, lines 45-48 and FIG. 4. Applicants respectfully disagree. As Applicants asserted above, the cited portion of Davies is directed to an administrative routing domain advertising the prefix of its domain to peers. Nowhere in the cited text does Davies suggest "a flooding procedure," let alone all of the above-claimed features.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 10 patentably distinguishes over the cited references, and should be allowable for at least the above-mentioned reasons. Since similar features recited by independent claims 13, with potentially differing scope and breadth, are not taught or disclosed by the references, the rejection should be withdrawn and claim 13 also allowed.

Independent claim 15 recites at least the following features:

> automatically setting a domain name service (DNS) server address
> of a node

Davies fails to suggest or disclose at least all of the above-recited features.

The Office Action asserts that Davies describes "the above-recited features at col. 13, lines23-32, which states:

> If, however, the alternative route exists, the first host 106
> determines (step 308) whether the packet is the initial packet or
> the subsequent packet. If the packet is the initial packet, the first
> host 106 selects a first IP address from the list of IP addresses
> obtained from the DNS as the destination address (using the
> known proposed IPv6 address selection technique) and uses (step
> 310) the second, alternative, IP address as the source address for

the initial packet.

The above-cited text from Davies describes selecting a first IP address from a list of IP addresses obtained from a DNS as a destination address of the initial packet (col. 13, lines3-4). Thus, the address referred to in the cited portion of Davies is a destination address of a packet, which is clearly different than "automatically setting a domain name service (DNS) server address of a node."

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 15 patentably distinguishes over the cited references, and should be allowable for at least the above-mentioned reasons.

Independent claim 18 recites at least the following features:

> dynamically searching a position of a domain name service (DNS)
> server connected to the Internet using a predetermined routing
> protocol by informing link state information of the DNS server to all
> routers connected to a network to transmit the position information
> of the DNS server to predetermined hosts which ask the position
> of the DNS server, thereby automatically setting an address of the
> DNS server on the predetermined hosts.

Davies fails to suggest or disclose at least all of the above-recited features.

The Office Action asserts that Davies describes "link state information of a router" at items 106, 120, 122, and 124. Applicants respectfully disagree. Item 106 is identified in Davies as a "first host," while items 120, 122, and 124 are identified respectively as a first slave web content server, a second slave web content server and a third slave web content server.

Thus, the Office Action fails to specifically set forth where the above-claimed feature is disclosed in Davies. If the above rejection is to be maintained, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner provide a specific paragraph number and figure reference, or specifically indicate if an assertion of inherency is being relied upon. Accordingly, independent claim 15 patentably distinguishes over the cited references, and should be allowable for at least the above-mentioned reasons.

Regarding the rejection under 35 USC 103(a), Applicants assert that Kwiatkowski fails to compensate for the stated deficiencies of Davies. As claim 11 depends from and includes all of the features of independent claim 10, claim 11 should therefore be allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 10, as well as for the additional features recited therein. Accordingly, dependent claim 11 patentably distinguishes over Kwiatkowski and Davies, either alone or in combination.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.
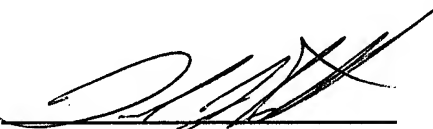
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: Oct. 24, 2007

By: _____

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